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Aggregate Resources Inventory Paper 40

AGGREGATE RESOURCES INVENTORY OF THE CITY OF OSHAWA REGIONAL MUNICIPALITY OF DURHAM SOUTHERN ONTARIO

by
Staff of the Lindsay District Office, Central Region
and the
Engineering and Terrain Geology Section, Ontario Geological Survey

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ABSTRACT

Figure 1: Key Map Showing Location of The City of Oshawa, Scale 1:1 800 000.

This report includes both an inventory and evaluation of sand and gravel as well as bedrock resources in the City of Oshawa. The report is part of the Aggregate Resources Inventory Program for townships and municipalites designated under The Pits and Quarries Control Act, 1971.

In Oshawa, one area containing a significant amount of sand and gravel has been selected for possible resource protection. Selected Sand and Gravel Resource Area 1 is situated in the northern part of Oshawa on the Oak Ridges Moraine. The Resource Area has an area of 435 acres (176 ha). An estimated 320 acres (130 ha) are currently available for extraction, containing possible resources of 80 million tons (73 million tonnes). The aggregate is generally of high quality and could supply a wide range of products. The available portions of the Selected Area make up 4 percent of the total area occupied by sand and gravel deposits in the city and 16 percent of the total resource tonnage.

Oshawa has limited resources of sand and gravel, which may be insufficient for local needs in the near future. Care should be taken to ensure the availability of as much of the remaining resources as possible.

Bedrock is not considered as being a possible resource for aggregate in the Oshawa area. However, limestone of the Lindsay Formation can be a valuable resource material for use in cement manufacture. Because of limited extent and drift cover, no areas have been selected for possible resource protection.

Selected Resource Areas are not intended to be permanent, single land use units which must be incorporated in an official planning document. They represent areas in which a major resource is known to exist. Such resource areas may be reserved wholly or partially for extractive development and/or resource protection within the context of the official plan.

AGGREGATE RESOURCES INVENTORY OF THE CITY OF OSHAWA[1]

BY
STAFF OF THE LINDSAY DISTRICT OFFICE, CENTRAL REGION
AND THE
ENGINEERING AND TERRAIN GEOLOGY SECTION, ONTARIO GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

INTRODUCTION

Mineral aggregates, which include bedrock-derived crushed stone as well as naturally formed sand and gravel, constitute the major raw material in Ontario's road-building and construction industries. Very large amounts of these materials are used each year throughout the Province. For example, in 1976, the total tonnage of mineral aggregates extracted was greater than that of any other metallic or nonmetallic commodity mined in the Province (Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources 1977).

Although mineral aggregate deposits are plentiful in southern Ontario, they are fixed-location, nonrenewable resources which can be exploited only in those areas where they occur. Mineral aggregates are characterized by their high bulk and low unit value so that the economic value of a deposit is a function of its proximity to a market area as well as its quality and size. The potential for extractive development is usually greatest in urban fringe areas where land use competition is extreme. For these reasons the availability of adequate resources for future development is now being threatened in some areas.

Comprehensive planning and resource management strategies are required to make the best use of available resources, especially in those areas experiencing rapid development. Such strategies must be based on a sound knowledge of the total mineral aggregate resource base at both local and regional levels. The purpose of the Aggregate Resources Inventory is to provide the basic geological information required to include potential mineral aggregate resource areas in planning strategies and official plans. The reports should form the basis for discussion on those areas best suited for possible extraction. The aim is to assist decision-makers in protecting the public well-being by ensuring that adequate resources of mineral aggregate remain available for future use.

This report is a technical background document, based for the most part on geological information and interpretation. It has been designed as a component of the total planning process and should be used in conjunction with other planning considerations, to ensure the best use of a municipality's resources.

The report includes an assessment of sand, gravel and crushed bedrock. The most recent information available has been used to prepare the reports. As new information becomes available, revisions may be necessary.

[1]Manuscript accepted for publications by Chief, Engineering and Terrain Geology Section, December 14, 1980.
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PART I - INVENTORY METHODS

FIELD AND OFFICE METHODS

The methods used to prepare the report primarily involve the interpretation of published geological data such as bedrock and surficial geology maps and reports (see References). Wherever possible, field examination of potential resource areas was also undertaken to confirm interpretations made in the office. Field methods included the examination of natural and man-made exposures of granular material. Most observations were made at quarries and sand and gravel pits located from records held by the Ontario Ministry of Transportation and Communications, the Ontario Geological Survey, and by Regional and District Offices of the Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources. Observations made at pit sites included estimates of the total face height and the proportion of gravel- and sand-size fragments in the deposit. Observations were also made of the shape and lithology of the particles. These characteristics are important in estimating the quality and quantity of the aggregate. In areas of limited exposure, test pitting, soil probing and hand-augering techniques were used to assess subsurface materials. Air photos at various scales were used to determine the continuity of deposits, especially in areas of limited subsurface information.

In the office, the pit data were supplemented by information on file with the Engineering Materials Office of the Ontario Ministry of Transportation and Communications. Data contained in these files include field estimates of the depth, composition and "workability" of deposits as well as laboratory analyses of the physical properties and chemical suitability of the aggregate. Information concerning the development history of the pits and acceptable uses of the aggregate is also recorded. The location, size, and depth of extraction of pits licenced under The Pits and Quarries Control Act, 1971 were obtained from records held by Regional and District Offices of the Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources. The cooperation of the above named groups in the compilation of inventory data is gratefully acknowledged.

Water well records, held by the Ontario Ministry of the Environment, were used in some areas to corroborate thickness estimates, or to indicate the presence of buried granular material. These records were used only in conjunction with other evidence. Topographic maps of the National Topographic System, at a scale of 1:50 000, were used as a compilation base for the field and office data. The information was then transferred to a township base map, also at a scale of 1:50 000, prepared by the Cartography Section of the Lands and Waters Group, Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources, for presentation in the report.

RESOURCE TONNAGE CALCULATION TECHNIQUES

SAND AND GRAVEL RESOURCES

Once the interpretative boundaries of the aggregate units have been drawn, quantitative estimates of the possible resources available can be made. Generally, the volume of a deposit can be calculated if its areal extent and average thickness are known or can be estimated. The computation methods used are as follows: First, the area of the deposit, as outlined on the final base map, is calculated in acres. The thickness values used are an approximation of the deposit thickness, based on the face heights of pits developed in the deposit or on subsurface data such as water well logs. Original tonnage values can then be calculated by multiplying the volume of the deposit by 2500 (the density factor). This factor is approximately the number of tons in a one-foot thick layer of sand and gravel, one acre in extent, assuming an average density of 110 pounds per cubic foot.

Tonnage = Area x Thickness x Density Factor

Tonnage calculated in this manner must be considered only as an estimate. Furthermore, such tonnages represent amounts that existed prior to any extraction of material (i.e. original tonnage) (Table 1, Column 4).

The Selected Sand and Gravel Resource Areas in Table 3 represent only those parts of the deposit lying outside licenced areas (Column 2).

Two successive subtractions are made from the unlicenced area. Column 3 accounts for the number of acres unavailable due to the presence of permanent cultural features and their associated setback requirements. Column 4 accounts for those areas that have previously been extracted (e.g. wayside pits are included in this category). The remaining figure is the area of the deposit currently available for extraction (Column 5). The available area is then multiplied by the estimated deposit thickness and the density factor (Column 5 x Column 6 x 2500) to give an estimate of the sand and gravel tonnage presently available for extractive development and/or resource protection.

BEDROCK RESOURCES

The method used to calculate resources of bedrock-derived aggregate is much the same as that described above. The areal extent of favourable bedrock formations overlain by less than 50 feet (15 m) of unconsolidated overburden is determined from bedrock geology maps, drift thickness and bedrock topography maps and from the interpretation of water well records. The measured extent of such areas is then multiplied by the estimated workable thickness of the formation, based on stratigraphic analyses and on estimates of existing quarry faces in the unit. In some cases a standardized estimate of a workable thickness of 60 feet (18 m) is used. Volume estimates are then multiplied by 3600 (the estimated weight in tons of a one-foot thick section of dolostone, one acre in extent, assuming a bulk density of 165 pounds per cubic foot).

Resources of sandstone are calculated using a bulk density estimate of 146 pounds per cubic foot or approximately 3200 tons per acre. Shale resources are calculated on the basis of a bulk density estimate of 150 pounds per cubic foot.

UNITS AND DEFINITIONS

Although most of the measurements and other primary data available for resource tonnage calculations are given in Imperial units, Metric units have also been given in the text and on the tables which accompany the report. The Metric equivalent of the data is shown in brackets after or directly below the corresponding Imperial figures. Data are generally rounded off in accordance with the Ontario Metric Practice Guide (Metric Committee 1975).

The tonnage estimates made for sand and gravel as well as bedrock-derived aggregates are termed possible resources in accordance with terminology of the Ontario Resource Classification Scheme (Robertson 1975,p.7) and with the Association of Professional Engineers of Ontario (1976) (see Glossary, Appendix B).

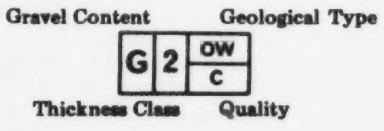
PART II - DATA PRESENTATION AND INTERPRETATION

Three maps, each portraying a different aspect of the aggregate resources in the municipality, accompany the report. Map 1, "Distribution of Sand and Gravel Deposits", gives a comprehensive inventory of the sand and gravel resources in the report area. Map 2, "Selected Sand and Gravel Resource Areas", shows those deposits which are considered to represent the largest and/or highest quality resources in the area. Map 3, "Bedrock Resources", shows the distribution of bedrock formations, the distribution of overlying unconsolidated sediments, and identifies the Selected Bedrock Resource Areas.

MAP 1: DISTRIBUTION OF SAND AND GRAVEL DEPOSITS

Map 1 is derived directly from the existing surficial geology maps of the area or from air photo interpretation where surficial mapping is incomplete. It shows the extent of sand and gravel deposits within the study area and serves as a base for the calculation of the total sand and gravel resources.

Map 1 presents a summary of all available information related to the quantity and quality of aggregate contained in all the known aggregate deposits in the study area. Much of this information is contained in the symbol which identifies each deposit. The Deposit Symbol is similar to those used in soil mapping and land classification systems commonly in use in North America. The components of the symbol indicate the gravel content, thickness of material, origin (type), and quality limitations for a given deposit. These components are illustrated by the following example:



This symbol identifies an outwash deposit 10 to 20 feet (3 to 6 m) thick containing more than 35 percent gravel. Excess fines may limit uses of the aggregate in the deposit.

The "gravel content" and "thickness class" are basic criteria for distinguishing different deposits. The "gravel content" symbol is an upper case "S" or "G". The "S" indicates that the deposit is generally "sandy" and that gravel-sized aggregate makes up less than 35 percent of the whole deposit. "G" indicates that the aggregate probably contains more than 35 percent gravel. If no information is available, the letters are omitted.

The "thickness class" indicates a depth range which is related to the potential resource tonnage for each deposit. Four thickness class divisions have been established as shown in the legend for Map 1.

Two smaller sets of letters, divided from each other by a horizontal line, follow the thickness class number. The upper series of letters identify the geologic deposit type (the types are summarized with respect to their main geologic and extractive characteristics in Appendix C) and the lower series of letters identify the main quality limitations that may be present in the deposit as discussed in the next section.

The other information presented on Map 1 is designed to give an indication of the present level of extractive activity in the study area. Those areas which are licenced for extraction under The Pits and Quarries Control Act, 1971 are shown by a solid outline and identified by a number which refers to the pit descriptions in Table 2. Each description notes the owner, location and licenced acreage of the pit, as well as the estimated face height and percentage gravel. A number of unlicenced pits are also identified and numbered on Map 1 and described in Table 2.

MAP 2: SELECTED SAND AND GRAVEL RESOURCE AREAS

Map 2 is an interpretative map derived from an evaluation of the deposits shown on Map 1. The deposits identified on Map 2 are those which are considered to be important in ensuring an adequate resource base for the future.

All the selected sand and gravel resource areas are first delineated by geological boundaries and then classified into three levels of significance: primary, secondary, and tertiary. These areas are identified on Map 2 by different shading patterns.

Each area of primary significance is assessed as to its probable relative value as a resource in the municipality and is given a deposit number which denotes its ranking order. All such deposits are shown by a medium-grey tone on Map 2.

Selected Aggregate Resource Areas of primary significance are not permanent, single land use units which must be incorporated in an official planning document. They represent areas in which a major resource is known to exist. Such resource areas may be reserved wholly or partially for extractive development and/or resource protection within the context of the official plan.

Deposits of secondary significance are not ranked numerically in this report, but are indicated by a light grey tone on Map 2. Such deposits are believed to contain significant amounts of sand and gravel. Although deposits of secondary significance are not considered to be the "best" resource areas in a municipality, they may contain large quantities of sand and gravel and should be considered an integral component of the aggregate supply of the municipality.

Areas of tertiary significance are indicated on the map by a dashed line but have no grey tone. They are neither rated nor considered to be important resource areas because of their low available resources, or because of possible difficulties in extraction. Such areas may be useful for local needs but are unlikely to support large-scale development.

The process by which deposits are evaluated and selected involves the consideration of two sets of criteria. The main selection criteria are site specific, related to the characteristics of individual deposits. Factors such as deposit size, aggregate quality, and deposit location and setting are considered in the selection of those deposits best suited for extractive development. A second set of criteria involves the assessment of local aggregate resources in relation to the quality, quantity, and distribution of resources in the region in which the municipality is located. The intent of such a process of evaluation is to ensure the continuing availability of sufficient resources to meet possible future demands.

SITE SPECIFIC CRITERIA

DEPOSIT SIZE

Ideally, selected deposits should contain available sand and gravel resources large enough to support a commercial pit operation using a stationary or portable processing plant. In practice, much smaller deposits may be of significant value depending on the overall reserves in the rest of the municipality. Generally, deposits in Class 1, i.e. those thicker than 20 feet (6m) and containing more than 35 percent crushable gravel are considered to be most favourable for commercial development. Thinner deposits may be valuable in municipalities with low total resources.

AGGREGATE QUALITY

The limitations of natural aggregates for various uses result from variations in the lithology of the particles composing the deposit, and from variations in the size distribution of these particles.

Four indicators of the quality of aggregate may be included in the symbol for each deposit on Map 1. They are: gravel content (G or S), fines (C), oversize (O) and lithology (L).

Three of the indicators deal with grain size distribution. The "gravel content", (G or S), indicates the suitability of aggregate for various uses. Deposits containing more than 35 percent crushable gravel are considered to be favourable extractive sites, since this content is the minimum from which crushed products can be economically produced.

Excess "fines" or high silt and clay content may severely limit the potential use of an aggregate. Fines content in excess of 10 percent may impede drainage in road sub-base aggregate and render it more susceptible to the effects of frost action. In asphalt aggregate, excess fines hinder the bonding of particles. Deposits known to have a high fines content are indicated by a "C" in the quality portion of the Deposit Symbol.

Deposits containing more than 20 percent "oversize" particles (those greater than 4 inches (10 cm) in diameter) may also have use limitations. The oversize component is unacceptable for all concrete aggregate and for road-building

aggregate, so must be either crushed or removed during processing. Deposits known to have an appreciable oversize component are indicated by an "O" in the quality portion of the Deposit Symbol.

The other indicator of the quality of an aggregate is "lithology". Just as the unique physical and chemical properties of bedrock formations determine their value for use as crushed rock, so do various lithologies of particles in a sand and gravel deposit determine its suitability for various uses. The presence of objectionable lithologies such as chert, siltstone, and shale, even in relatively small amounts, can result in a reduction in the quality of an aggregate, especially for high-quality uses. Deposits known to contain objectionable lithologies are indicated by an "L" in the quality component of the Deposit Symbol.

If the Deposit Symbol indicates either "C", "O" or "L" or any combination, the quality of the deposit is considered to be reduced for some uses of the aggregate. No attempt has been made to quantify the degree of limitation imposed. Assessment of the four indicators is made from published data, from data contained in files of the Ontario Ministry of Transportation and Communications and the Engineering and Terrain Geology Section of the Ontario Geological Survey, and from field observations. The Engineering Materials Office of the Ontario Ministry of Transportation and Communications has recently compiled a detailed assessment of aggregate suitability for selected areas in southern Ontario. This material has been consulted extensively in preparation of the inventory reports.

LOCATION AND SETTING

The location and setting of a resource area has a direct influence on its value for possible extraction. The evaluation of a deposit's setting is made on the basis of those natural and man-made features which may limit or prohibit extractive development.

First, the physical context of the deposit is considered. Deposits with some physical constraint on extractive development, such as thick overburden or high water table, are less valuable resource areas because of the difficulties involved in resource recovery. Second, permanent man-made features, such as roads, railways, powerlines, and housing developments, which are built on a deposit, may prohibit its extraction. The constraining effect of legally required setbacks surrounding such features is included in the evaluation. A quantitative assessment of these constraints can be made by measurement of their areal extent directly from the topographic maps. The area rendered unavailable by these features is shown for each resource area in Table 3.

The assessment of sand and gravel deposits and bedrock resource areas with respect to local land use and to private land ownership is an important component of the general evaluation process. These aspects of the evaluation process are not considered further in this report but readers are encouraged to discuss them with personnel of the Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources' District Office.

REGIONAL CONSIDERATIONS

In selecting sufficient areas for resource development, it is important to assess both the local and the regional resource base, and to forecast future production and demand patterns.

Some appreciation of future aggregate requirements in an area may be gained by assessing its present production levels and by forecasting future production trends. Such an approach is based on the assumptions that production levels in an area closely reflect the demand and that the present production "market share" of an area will remain at roughly the same level.

The aggregate resources in the region surrounding a municipality should be assessed in order to properly evaluate specific resource areas and to adopt optimum resource management plans. For example, a municipality that has large resources in comparison to its surrounding region constitutes a regionally significant resource area. Municipalities with high resources in proximity to large demand centres, such as metropolitan areas, are special cases.

Although an appreciation of the regional context is required to develop comprehensive resource management techniques, such detailed evaluation is beyond the scope of this report. The selection of resource areas made in this study is based primarily on geological data

or on considerations outlined in preceding sections.

MAP 3: BEDROCK RESOURCES

Map 3 is an interpretative map derived from bedrock geology, bedrock topography, drift thickness maps, water well data from the Ontario Ministry of the Environment, oil and gas well data from the Petroleum Resources Section (Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources), and from geotechnical well data from various sources. Map 3 is based on concepts similar to those outlined for Maps 1 and 2, but displays both the inventory and evaluation on the one map.

The geological boundaries of the labelled bedrock units are shown by a dashed line. Isolated outcrops are indicated by an "X". Three sets of contour lines delineate areas of less than 3 feet (1 m) of drift, areas of 3 to 25 feet (1 to 8 m) of drift, and areas of 25 to 50 feet (8 to 15 m) of drift. The extent of the areas of thin drift are shown by three tones. The darkest tone indicates areas where bedrock outcrops or is within 3 feet (1 m) of the ground surface. These areas constitute potential resource areas of primary significance due to their easy access. The medium tone indicates areas where drift cover is up to 25 feet (8 m) thick. Quarrying is possible in this depth of overburden and these also represent potential resource areas. The lightest tone indicates bedrock areas overlain by 25 to 50 feet (8 to 15 m) of overburden. These latter areas constitute resources which have extractive value only in specific circumstances. Outside of these delineated areas the bedrock can be assumed to be covered by more than 50 feet (15 m) of overburden, a depth generally considered to be too great to allow economic extraction (unless part of the overburden is composed of economically attractive sand and gravel deposits).

Other inventory information presented on Map 3 is designed to give an indication of the present level of extractive activity in the municipality. Those areas which are licenced for extraction under The Pits and Quarries Control Act, 1971 are shown by a solid outline and identified by a number which refers to the quarry descriptions in Table 5. Each description notes the owner, location, and licenced acreage of the quarry and an estimate of face height. Unlicenced quarries are also identified and numbered on Map 3 and described in Table 5. One additional symbol appears on the map: an open dot indicates the location of a selected well which penetrates bedrock. The overburden thickness is shown in feet beside the open dot.

SELECTION CRITERIA

Criteria equivalent to those used for sand and gravel deposits are used to select bedrock areas most favourable for extractive development.

The evaluation of bedrock resources is made primarily on the basis of performance and suitability data established by laboratory testing at the Ontario Ministry of Transportation and Communications. The main characteristics and uses of the bedrock formations found in southern Ontario are summarized in Appendix D.

Deposit "size" is related directly to the areal extent of thin drift cover overlying favourable bedrock formations of sufficient thickness to support quarry operations. Since vertical and lateral variations in bedrock units are much more gradual than in sand and gravel deposits, the quality and quantity of the resource is usually consistent over large areas.

Quality of the aggregate derived from specific bedrock units is established by the performance standards previously mentioned. Location and setting criteria and regional considerations are identical to those for sand and gravel deposits.

SELECTED RESOURCE AREAS

Selection of bedrock resource areas has been restricted to a single level of significance. Three factors support this approach. Quality and quantity variations are gradual. The areal extent of a given quarry operation is much smaller than that of a sand and gravel pit producing an equivalent tonnage of material. Since crushed bedrock has a higher unit value than sand and gravel, longer haul distances can be considered. These factors allow the identification of alternative sites having similar development potential. The wider range of possible resource areas allows greater flexibility in locating quarry operations away from areas of intensive land use competition. The Selected Areas are shown on Map 3 by a line pattern and the calculated available tonnages are given in Table 6.

Selected Bedrock Resource Areas shown on Map 3 are not permanent, single land use units which must be incorporated in an official planning document. They represent areas in which a major bedrock resource is known to exist. Such a resource area may be reserved wholly or partially for extractive development and/or resource protection within the context of the official plan.

PART III – ASSESSMENT OF AGGREGATE RESOURCES IN THE CITY OF OSHAWA

LOCATION AND POPULATION

The City of Oshawa occupies 35,437 acres (14 341 ha) in the south-central portion of the Regional Municipality of Durham. With the passing of the Regional Municipality of Durham Act in 1973, Oshawa underwent boundary changes and its present-day boundary includes the former East Whitby Township. The city is shown on parts of the Oshawa (30M/15) and Scugog (31 D/2) map sheets of the National Topographic System at a scale of 1:50 000.

In the twenty year period between 1951-1971, population in the city increased by 50,000 persons (Ontario Ministry of Treasury, Economics and Intergovernmental Affairs 1977); an average annual rate of growth of over 4 percent. Oshawa's population in 1979 was 115 197, making it the tenth largest city in Ontario (Ontario Ministry of Intergovernmental Affairs 1980). Although it occupies less than 6 percent of the area of Durham Region, the city accounts for almost 45 percent of its inhabitants.

Population projections made by The Regional Planning Branch of the Ontario Ministry of Treasury, Economics and Intergovernmental Affairs (1976, p. 137) indicate a population increase of 120 to 245 percent is probable by the year 2001. Because of its proximity to Metropolitan Toronto, Oshawa will continue to be affected by growth and urbanization in the Toronto Centred Region. Oshawa has long been the leading industrial and commercial centre east of Toronto, a role which regional planners expect it to retain. All of these factors will necessitate increased production of sand and gravel and will also place a serious constraint on the availability of suitable geologic deposits for aggregate extraction.

Oshawa has an excellent road network based on a grid of paved roads, the major ones being King's Highways 401 and 2. The city is also served by the main lines of both the Canadian National and Canadian Pacific Railways which have spur lines to serve industry. Oshawa is an aggregate importer and most of its aggregate supply is shipped into the city by road.

PHYSIOGRAPHY AND SURFICIAL GEOLOGY

The physiography and distribution of surficial materials, including the sand and gravel deposits shown on Map 1, are the result of extensive glacial activity that took place during the Late Wisconsinan Substage of the Pleistocene Epoch. This period of time, which lasted from approximately 23 000 to 10 000 years before present, was marked by the repeated advance and melting of extensive, continental ice sheets.

During the Wisconsinan, the Oshawa area was covered by two major ice lobes. One lobe advanced south from the Lake Simcoe basin while the other lobe occupied the Lake Ontario basin and advanced from the southeast (Gwyn 1975). The margins of the two ice lobes advanced and melted back several times resulting in the deposition of several layers of glacial till, sand and gravel. The moving ice deposited large amounts of till in the north-central part of the city to form a physiographic region known as the South Slope. This feature is described by Chapman and Putnam (1966, pp. 287-292) as a relatively flat, undrumlinized till plain with elevations ranging from 500 to 900 feet (152 to 275 m) above sea level (a.s.l.). The till consists of a mixture of unsorted sand, silt and pebbles. The material is of little value as an aggregate resource because of excessive silt and clay content.

Meltwaters flowing from the margins of the two ice lobes deposited large amounts of ice-contact stratified drift and outwash material forming an interlobate feature known as the Oak Ridges Moraine (Chapman and Putnam 1966, pp. 276-280). Topography is typically undulating and hilly, and elevations range from 875 to 1000 feet (265 to 305 m) a.s.l. A small portion of the moraine is located in the northern part of Oshawa. The moraine deposits have traditionally been a source of sand and gravel for local and regional markets. Parts of the moraine are covered by a thin layer of till deposited during fluctuations of the ice margins (Gwyn 1976). Faces in licenced pit no. 1 expose 15 to 20 feet (5 to 6 m) of till overlying stratified sand and gravel. During the final retreat of the

Ontario lobe, the outwash deposit shown on Map 1 was probably deposited by glacial meltwaters. It consists mainly of stratified sand with minor gravel.

The final stages of ice withdrawal led to the evolution of a postglacial phase of Lake Ontario known as Lake Iroquois. This glacial lake was considerably larger than modern Lake Ontario and as a result, lacustrine sediments are widespread in the south-central part of Oshawa. The Iroquois Plain forms a veneer over the underlying till plain (Chapman and Putnam 1966, pp. 324-336). Topographic elevations range from around 250 feet (76 m) at the Lake Ontario shore up to 500 feet (152 m) along the Lake Iroquois shoreline. The lake plain deposits consist primarily of stratified, fine- to coarse-grained sand. Locally, the material grades into silt and minor clay. Silty and clayey lake plain sediments deposited in deeper water are found south of the sandy lacustrine sediments near the Lake Ontario shoreline. Areas where nearshore wave action in Lake Iroquois was most active are marked by the presence of beach sand and gravel. These shoreline deposits are shown on Map 1 as lacustrine beach and consist for the most part of well stratified coarse sand and gravel. Over the years, the beach deposits of the Lake Iroquois shoreline have been a very significant source of quality aggregate. However, many of these deposits are now depleted and much of the remaining sand and gravel has been sterilized by urban development.

EXTRACTIVE ACTIVITY

In the past, aggregate extraction in Oshawa was largely concentrated in the shoreline deposits of glacial Lake Iroquois. Some of the old pits on the shoreline (Map 1) were initially developed more than forty years ago. During the 1950's and early 1960's, a large volume of aggregate was removed. All of the Iroquois shoreline pits have since been depleted and many have been rehabilitated or are in various stages of rehabilitation. Limited extraction also took place in the Oak Ridges Moraine and glacial till deposits in the north half of the city and in the lake plain sediments south of the shoreline of glacial Lake Iroquois.

An inventory of abandoned pits in Lindsay District (Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources 1979) has identified 37 old sand and gravel extraction sites. Eight of these have been classified as rehabilitated and 7 are currently in various stages of rehabilitation. The remaining 22 sites are classified as abandoned although some could be described as being naturally reclaimed. Several of the sites identified in the inventory are shown on Map 1 and Map 2 and summarized in Table 2.

Since the designation of the City of Oshawa in 1972 under The Pits and Quarries Control Act, 1971, only one pit has been licenced. It is a 50 acre (20 ha) parcel of land on lot 4, concession 8 (see Map 1). The working face reveals a 15- to 20-foot (5 to 6 m) layer of clay till overlying stratified sands and gravels of the Oak Ridges Moraine. The poorer quality till material is being stripped and used to cover the sanitary landfill sites on Ritson Road. The underlying morainic material is crushed for Granular Base Course A aggregate and used as top dressing on the city's unpaved roads.

Oshawa is an aggregate importer. This practice will continue because of the lack of granular resources within its boundaries. Most of the city's Granular Base Course A requirements for provincial and regional road reconstruction are supplied from commercial pits in Scugog and Manvers townships. Both of these municipalities also supply Oshawa with Granular Base Course B and C aggregates. Crushed limestone for weeping bed stone and sewer work is imported from Carden Township, 45 miles (72 kilometres) to the north.

SELECTED SAND AND GRAVEL RESOURCE AREAS

The total area of sand and gravel deposits in Oshawa (Map 1) is approximately 7600 acres (3050 ha). In the northern part of the city, sand and gravel are present in the thick morainic deposit which consists of variable, poor to moderately sorted, angular and subrounded grain sizes. The formation is crossbedded and some till material may be present. The probability of locating coarse aggregate is good. The granular deposits in the southern part of the

city are primarily fine grained and have low potential for use.

One area has been selected as a Resource Area of Primary Significance. This Area is shown on Map 2 and occupies a total area of 435 acres (176 ha). Of this total 320 acres (130 ha) are available for extraction with an estimated resource tonnage of 80 million tons (73 million tonnes). The available area represents about 4 percent of the total area occupied by sand and gravel in Oshawa and it contains 16 percent of the city's total possible resource tonnage.

SELECTED SAND AND GRAVEL RESOURCE AREA 1

Selected Resource Area 1 has been subdivided into two parts, Area 1a and Area 1b. Selected Resource Area 1a occupies a narrow band in the northwest corner of the city. Selected Resource Area 1b occupies a small area in the northeast corner of the city. Because both Areas are similar in character and are both part of the Oak Ridges Moraine, they have been included in one Resource Area. Both parts of Selected Area 1 consist chiefly of stratified morainic sand and gravel. Locally there is a shallow cap of till. Based on limited pit face exposure and subsurface data, the Area is considered to have more than 35 percent gravel content and a greater potential for extraction of coarse granular material than the surrounding morainic deposits. Well data across this portion of the moraine suggests that sand and gravel are present to depths ranging from 200 to 300 feet (60 to 90 m). At one location (pit no. 2) the moraine has been mined to a depth of about 35 feet (11 m). Overburden depths generally range from 0 to 9 feet (0 to 3 m). Currently there are no licenced pits in this Resource Area.

Resource Area 1 has a total area of 435 acres (176 ha). After considering cultural setbacks, this area is reduced to an available acreage of 320 acres (130 ha). Assuming an average deposit thickness of 100 feet (30 m) of useable granular material, total available sand and gravel resources are estimated to be 80 million tons (73 million tonnes). This figure is an estimate because of the incomplete nature of the data on deposit thickness. The thickness value of 100 feet (30 m) was obtained from an analysis of subsurface data such as water well drilling records, a field examination of the deposit and limited face exposure in inactive pits and from an examination of air photos and topographic maps.

Road access in the Area is provided by a paved concession road which runs west along the northern boundary of Oshawa. A branch line of the Canadian Pacific Railway also traverses the southern portion of the Resource Area.

SAND AND GRAVEL RESOURCES OF SECONDARY SIGNIFICANCE

One Sand and Gravel Resource Area of Secondary Significance has been identified in the City of Oshawa. It is shown on Map 2. Although calculations of potentially available aggregate have not been made, the gross resource tonnage of this deposit is included in the total resource estimates in Table 1.

The Secondary Resource Area consists of the sandier deposit flanking Resource Area 1. As with Area 1, there is very little technical information available for this deposit. However, water well data suggest this part of the moraine contains less gravel and more sand than Area 1. Several small abandoned pits also show the deposit to be sandy; however, they are indicative of the uppermost part of the deposit only as the pit faces are generally less than 9 feet (3 m) in height. Despite a low gravel content, this deposit is important particularly from a sand fill requirement aspect. There are no operating properties in this Resource Area at the present time.

BEDROCK GEOLOGY

The City of Oshawa is underlain by Ordovician shales of the Whitby Formation and in part by limestone of the Lindsay Formation. Both formations are sedimentary in origin having been deposited in a marine environment over 400 million years ago.

The Lindsay Formation consists of grey, fine-grained argillaceous limestone beds ranging in thickness from 1 inch to 2 feet (2.5 to 50 cm) (Liberty 1969, p. 58). Actual thickness of the

formation in the area is not well known. A well at the Ontario Hydro Darlington Nuclear Power Station site shows this formation to be 207 feet (63 m) thick. Lindsay strata are not exposed in Oshawa, being covered, for the most part, by 50 to 100 feet (15 to 30 m) of drift.

The Whitby Formation is a shale unit which consists of three members: a lower member consisting of black, fossiliferous and highly petroliferous calcareous shale; a middle member consisting of brown, slightly petroliferous and slightly calcareous shale; and an upper member consisting of grey and blue, moderately fossiliferous shale (Liberty 1969, pp. 65-68). Only the two lowermost members occur in Oshawa (Map 3). The Middle Member is entirely covered by drift within the city. Thickness of the Whitby Formation in this map area is not known, but a well at the Canadian National Exhibition grounds in Toronto shows the Middle Member to be about 90 feet (27 m) thick (Liberty 1969, p. 67).

The bedrock surface in Oshawa is relatively level. Most of the city is thickly drift covered except for a small area in the southeast where there is less than 50 feet (15 m) of drift.

SELECTED BEDROCK RESOURCE AREAS

The bedrock formations in Oshawa have little value as crushed stone resources.

Although shale of the Lower Member of the Whitby Formation has been identified on Map 3 and Table 4, the member is too soft for crushing. Furthermore, a study of the shale resources of Ontario by Proctor and Redfern Limited (Technical Appendix 1978, p. 8) does not consider Oshawa as containing even marginal shale reserve areas which would be suitable for the clay brick industry. Consequently, no areas containing rocks of the Whitby Formation have been selected for possible resource protection.

Limestone of the Lindsay Formation is unsatisfactory for use as crushed concrete aggregate as well as for many less demanding uses because of the intense interbedding of clayey beds or laminae (Dolar-Mantuani 1975, p. 44). However, the Lindsay Formation is suitable for use as a raw material for cement production, and it is quarried by the St. Marys Cement Company in the neighbouring Town of Newcastle.

A small area of the Lindsay Formation covered by less than 50 feet (15 m) of drift has been identified on Map 3 and Table 4. The limited extent of the area and the thickness of drift over it prevent it from being selected as a Bedrock Resource Area, although potential for the quarrying of the Lindsay Formation does exist in this area.

SUMMARY

The City of Oshawa has significant resources of sand and granular aggregates within the Oak Ridges Moraine. One Area has been selected for possible resource protection. There is a resource of limestone in the Lindsay Formation but this material is suitable only for the production of lime for cement manufacture.

Currently there is only one licenced aggregate extraction site in Oshawa and the city continues to import most of its aggregate from surrounding municipalities.

The most serious factor affecting future extraction in Oshawa is urban growth and development. Over the past few years, there has been tremendous urban expansion east of Metropolitan Toronto. Along with Whitby, Ajax, and Pickering Oshawa continues to be a prime location of residential development for the Toronto Centred Region. Unfortunately, much of the development has and continues to take place on potential extraction areas, notably the beach deposits of glacial Lake Iroquois.

Since Oshawa does not contain large resources of sand and gravel and is currently importing most of its required aggregate, it is vital that planners give full and careful consideration to the city's remaining aggregate resource base, so that these resources are not sterilized but wisely utilized.

Enquiries regarding the Aggregate Resources Inventory for the City of Oshawa should be directed to the Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources, either at the Lindsay District Office, 322 Kent Street West, Lindsay, Ontario, K9V 4T7 (Tel. (705) 324-6121) or at the Central Region Office, 10670 Yonge Street, Richmond Hill, Ontario, L4C 3C9 (Tel. (416) 884-9203).

TABLE 1 | TOTAL SAND AND GRAVEL RESOURCES, CITY OF OSHAWA

1 CLASS NO.	2 DEPOSIT TYPE (see Appendix C)	3 AREAL EXTENT Acres (Hectares)	4 ORIGINAL TONNAGE Millions of Tons (Tonnes)
1	G-IC	435 (176)	109 (99)
	S-IC	1140 (460)	142 (129)
	S-LP	3700 (1500)	185 (168)
2	G-LB	1120 (455)	41 (37)
	S-LP	450 (182)	11 (10)
	S-OW	720 (290)	26 (24)
		7600 (3050)	510 (465)

N.B. Minor variations in above table are due to rounding of data.

TABLE 2 | SAND AND GRAVEL PITS, CITY OF OSHAWA

1 NO.	2 MTC NO.	3 OWNER/OPERATOR	4 LOT	5 CON.	6 LICENCED AREAS Acres (Hectares)	7 FACE HEIGHT Feet (Metres)	8 % GRAVEL
LICENCED PITS							
1		Corp. of City of Oshawa	4	8	50 (20)	40 (12)	varies, 35%
UNLICENCED PITS							
2		S. Nottingham	13	9		35 (11)	naturally reclaimed
3		B. Masulka	15	4			depleted
4		Region of Durham	9	4			depleted & rehabilitated
5		Region of Durham	9	4			depleted & rehabilitated
6		Bennett Paving & Materials Ltd.	7	3			depleted & being rehabilitated
7		Bennett Paving & Materials Ltd.	6	3			depleted & rehabilitated
8		Industrial Disposals Ltd.	3	3			depleted & being rehabilitated

TABLE 3 | SELECTED SAND AND GRAVEL RESOURCE AREAS, CITY OF OSHAWA

1 DEPOSIT NO.	2 UNLICENCED AREA Acres (Hectares)	3 CULTURAL SETBACKS Acres (Hectares)	4 EXTRACTED AREA Acres (Hectares)	5 AVAILABLE AREA Acres (Hectares)	6 ESTIMATED DEPOSIT THICKNESS Feet (Metres)	7 AVAILABLE AGGREGATE Millions of Tons (Tonnes)
1a	410 (166)	105 (42)	5 (2)	300 (121)	100 (30)	75 (68)
1b	25 (10)	5 (2)	0 (0)	20 (8)	100 (30)	5 (4)
	435 (176)	110 (44)	5 (2)	320 (130)		80 (73)

TABLE 4 | TOTAL IDENTIFIED BEDROCK RESOURCES, CITY OF OSHAWA

1 DRIFT THICKNESS Feet (Metres)	2 FORMATION	3 ESTIMATED DEPOSIT THICKNESS Feet (Metres)	4 AREAL EXTENT Acres (Hectares)	5 ORIGINAL TONNAGE Millions of Tons (Tonnes)
25-50 (8-15)	Whitby (Lower Member)	15 (5)	100 (40)	5 (4)
25-50 (8-15)	Lindsay	60 (18)	1030 (415)	222 (201)
			1130 (455)	227 (206)

TABLE 5 | QUARRIES, CITY OF OSHAWA

1 NO.	2 MTC NO.	3 OWNER/OPERATOR	4 LOT	5 CON.	6 LICENCED AREA Acres (Hectares)	7 FACE HEIGHT Feet (Metres)

– NONE –

TABLE 6 | SELECTED BEDROCK RESOURCE AREAS, CITY OF OSHAWA

1 DEPOSIT NO.	2 DEPTH OF OVERBURDEN Feet (Metres)	3 UNLICENCED AREA Acres (Hectares)	4 CULTURAL SETBACKS Acres (Hectares)	5 EXTRACTED AREA Acres (Hectares)	6 AVAILABLE AREA Acres (Hectares)	7 ESTIMATED WORKABLE THICKNESS Feet (Metres)	8 AVAILABLE RESOURCES Millions of Tons (Tonnes)
– NONE –							

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APPENDIX B-GLOSSARY

ABRASION RESISTANCE

Tests such as the Los Angeles Abrasion Test are used to measure the ability of aggregate to resist crushing and pulverizing under conditions similar to those encountered in processing and use. Measuring resistance is an important component in the evaluation of the quality and prospective uses of aggregate. Hard, durable material is preferred for road building.

ABSORPTION CAPACITY

Related to the porosity of the rock types of which an aggregate is composed. Porous rocks are subject to disintegration when absorbed liquids freeze and thaw, thus decreasing the strength of the aggregate.

AGGREGATE

Any hard, inert, construction material (sand, gravel, shells, slag, crushed stone or other mineral material) used for mixing in various sized fragments with a cement or bituminous material to form concrete, mortar, etc., or used alone for road building or other construction. Synonyms include mineral aggregate and granular material.

CAMBRIAN

The first Period of the Paleozoic Era, thought to have covered the time between 570 and 500 million years ago; the Cambrian precedes the Ordovician Period.

CLAST

An individual constituent, grain, or fragment of a sediment or rock, produced by the mechanical weathering of a larger rock mass. Synonyms include particle and fragment.

DELETERIOUS LITHOLOGY

A general term used to designate those rock types which are chemically or physically unsuited for use as construction or road-building aggregates. Such lithologies as chert, shale, siltstone, and sandstone may deteriorate rapidly when exposed to traffic and other environmental conditions.

DEVONIAN

A Period of the geological past thought to have covered the span of time between 395 and 345 million years ago, following the Silurian Period. Rocks formed in the Devonian Period are among the youngest found in Ontario.

DIRT

See fines.

DOLOSTONE

A carbonate sedimentary rock consisting chiefly of the mineral dolomite and containing relatively little calcite (dolostone is also known as dolomite).

DRIFT

A general term for all unconsolidated rock debris transported from one place and deposited in another; distinguished from underlying bedrock. In North America, glacial activity has been the dominant mode of transport and deposition of drift. Synonyms include overburden and surficial deposit.

DRUMLIN

A low, smoothly rounded, elongated hill, mound, or ridge composed of glacial materials. These landforms were deposited beneath an advancing ice sheet, and were shaped by its flow.

EOLIAN

Pertaining to the wind, especially with respect to landforms whose constituents were transported and deposited by wind activity. Sand dunes are an example of an eolian landform.

FINES

A general term used to describe the size fraction of an aggregate which passes (is finer than) the No.200 mesh screen (0.074 mm). Also described informally as "dirt", these particles are in the silt- and clay-size range.

GLACIAL LOBE

A tongue-like projection from the margin of the main mass of an ice cap or ice sheet. During the Pleistocene Epoch several lobes of the Laurentide continental ice sheet occupied the Great Lakes basins. These lobes advanced and retreated numerous times during the Pleistocene, producing the complex arrangement of glacial material and landforms found in southern Ontario.

GRADATION

The proportion of material of each particle size, or the frequency distribution of the various sizes which constitute a sediment. The strength, durability, permeability and stability of an aggregate depend to a great extent on its gradation. The size limits for different particles are as follows:

Boulder		>-256 mm
Gravel	cobble	64-256 mm
Gravel	pebble	4-64 mm
Gravel	granule	2-4 mm
Sand	coarse	.5-2 mm
	medium	.25-.5 mm
	fine	.074-.25 mm
Silt, clay		<.074 mm

GRANULAR BASE COURSE

Components of the pavement structure of a road, which are placed on the subgrade and are designed to provide strength, stability, and drainage, as well as support for surfacing materials. Several types have been defined: Granular Base Course A consists of crushed and processed aggregate and has relatively stringent quality standards in comparison to Granular Base Course B and C which are usually pit-run or other unprocessed aggregate.

H.L. (HOT-LAID OR ASPHALTIC AGGREGATE)

Bituminous, cemented aggregates used in the construction of pavements either as surface or bearing course (H.L. 1, 3, and 4), or as binder course (H.L. 2, 6, and 8) used to bind the surface course to the underlying granular base course.

LITHOLOGY

The description of rocks on the basis of such characteristics as color, structure, mineralogic composition, and grain size. Generally, the description of the physical character of a rock.

MELTWATER CHANNEL

A drainage way, usually terraced, produced by water flowing away from a melting glacier margin.

ORDOVICIAN

An early period of the Paleozoic Era thought to have covered the span of time between 500 and 435 million years ago.

PALEOZOIC ERA

One of the major divisions of the geologic time scale thought to have covered the time between 570 and 230 million years ago. The Paleozoic Era (or Ancient Life Era) is subdivided into six geologic Periods, of which only four (Cambrian, Ordovician, Silurian, and Devonian) can be recognized in southern Ontario.

PLEISTOCENE

An Epoch of the recent geological past including the time from approximately 1.8 million years ago to 7000 years ago. Much of the Pleistocene was characterized by extensive glacial activity.

POSSIBLE RESOURCE

Estimates of mineral aggregate material based largely on broad knowledge of the geologic character of the deposit and for which there are few, if any, samples or measurements. The estimates are based on assumed continuity or repetition for which there are reasonable geological indications.

SHALE

A fine-grained, sedimentary rock formed by the consolidation of clay, silt, or mud and characterized by well developed bedding planes, along which the rock breaks readily into thin layers. The term shale is also commonly used for fissile claystone, siltstone, and mudstone.

SILURAIN

An early Period of the Paleozoic Era thought to have covered the time between 435 and 395 million years ago. The Silurian follows the Ordovician Period and precedes the Devonian Period.

SOUNDNESS

The ability of the components of an aggregate to withstand the effects of various weathering processes and agents. Unsound lithologies are subject to disintegration caused by the expansion of absorbed solutions. This may seriously impair the performance of road-building and construction aggregates.

TILL

Unsorted and unstratified rock debris, deposited directly by glaciers, and ranging in size from clay to large boulders.

WISCONSINAN

Pertaining to the last glacial stage of the Pleistocene Epoch in North America. It began approximately 85,000 years ago and ended approximately 7000 years ago. The glacial deposits and landforms of southern Ontario are predominantly the result of glacial activity during the Wisconsinan Stage.

APPENDIX C-GEOLOGY OF SAND AND GRAVEL DEPOSITS

The type, distribution, and extent of sand and gravel deposits in southern Ontario are the result of extensive glacial and glacially influenced activity in Wisconsinan time during the Pleistocene Epoch, approximately 7000 to 85 000 years ago. The deposit types reflect the different depositional environments that existed during the melting and retreat of the continental ice masses, and they can readily be differentiated on the basis of their morphology, structure, and texture. The deposit types are described below.

GLACIOFLUVIAL DEPOSITS

These deposits can be divided into two broad categories: those that were formed in contact with (or in close proximity to) glacial ice, and those that were deposited by meltwaters carrying materials beyond the ice margin.

ICE-CONTACT TERRACES (ICT)

These are glaciofluvial features deposited between the glacial margin and a confining topographic high, such as the side of a valley, The structure of the deposits may be similar to that of outwash deposits, but in most cases the sorting and grading of the material is more variable and the bedding is discontinuous due to extensive slumping. The probability of locating large amounts of crushable aggregate is moderate, and extraction may be expensive due to the variability of the deposits both in terms of quality and grain-size distribution.

KAMES (K)

Kames are defined as mounds of poorly sorted sand and gravel deposited by meltwater in depressions or fissures on the ice surface or at its margin. During glacial retreat, the melting of supporting ice causes collapse of the deposits producing internal structures characterized by bedding discontinuities. The deposits consist mainly of irregularly bedded and cross-bedded, poorly sorted sand and gravel. The present forms of the deposits include single mounds, linear ridges (crevasse fillings) or complex groups of landforms. The latter are occasionally described as "undifferentiated ice-contact stratified drift" (IC) when detailed subsurface information is unavailable. Since kames commonly contain large amounts of fine-grained material and are characterized by considerable variability, there is generally a low to moderate probability of discovering large amounts of good-quality, crushable aggregate. Extractive problems encountered in these deposits are mainly the excessive variability of the aggregate and the rare presence of excess fines (silt-and clay-sized particles).

ESKERS (E)

Eskers are narrow, sinuous ridges of sand and gravel deposited by meltwaters flowing in tunnels within or at the base of glaciers, or in channels on the ice surface. They vary greatly in size. Many, though not all eskers consist of a central core of poorly sorted and stratified gravel characterized by a wide range in grain size. The core material is often draped on its flanks by better sorted and stratified sand and gravel. The deposits have a high probability of containing a large proportion of crushable aggregate, and since they are generally built above the surrounding ground surface, are convenient extraction sites. For these reasons esker deposits have been traditional aggregate sources throughout southern Ontario, and are significant components of the total resources of many areas.

Some planning constraints and opportunities are inherent in the nature of the deposits. Because of their linear nature, the deposits commonly extend across several property boundaries leading to unorganized extractive development at numerous small pits. On the other hand, because of their form, eskers can be easily and inexpensively extracted and are amenable to rehabilitation and sequential land use.

UNDIFFERENTIATED ICE-CONTACT STRATIFIED DRIFT (IC)

This designation may include deposits from several ice-contact, depositional environments which usually form extensive, complex landforms. It is not feasible to identify individual areas of coarse-grained material within such deposits due to their lack of continuity and grain-size variability. They are given a qualitative

rating based on existing pit and other subsurface data.

OUTWASH (OW)

Outwash deposits consist of sand and gravel laid down by meltwaters beyond the margin of the ice lobes. They occur as sheets or as terraced valley fills (valley trains) and may be very large in extent and thickness. Well developed outwash deposits have good horizontal bedding and are uniform in grain-size distribution. Outwash deposited near the glacier's margin is much more variable in texture and structure. The probability of locating useful crushable aggregates in outwash deposits is moderate to high depending on how much information on size, distribution and thickness is available.

ALLUVIUM (AL)

Alluvium is a general term for clay, silt, sand, gravel, or similar unconsolidated material deposited during postglacial time by a stream as sorted or semi-sorted sediment, on its bed or on its floodplain. The probability of locating large amounts of crushable aggregate in alluvial deposits is low, and it has generally low value due to the presence of excess silt- and clay-sized material. There are no large postglacial alluvium deposits in Ontario.

GLACIOLACUSTRINE DEPOSITS

GLACIOLACUSTRINE BEACH DEPOSITS (LB)

These are relatively narrow, linear features formed by wave action at the shores of glacial lakes that existed at various times during the deglaciation of southern Ontario. Well developed lacustrine beaches are usually less than 20 feet (6 m) thick. The aggregate is well sorted and stratified and sand-sized material commonly predominates. The composition and size distribution of the deposit depends on the nature of the underlying material. The probability of obtaining crushable aggregate is high when the material is developed from coarse-grained materials such as a stony till, and low when developed from fine-grained materials. Beaches are relatively narrow, linear deposits, so that extractive operations are often numerous and extensive.

GLACIOLACUSTRINE DELTAS (LD)

These features were formed where streams or rivers of glacial meltwater flowed into lakes and deposited their suspended sediment. In southern Ontario such deposits tend to consist mainly of sand and abundant silt. However, in near-ice and ice-contact positions, coarse material may be present. Although deltaic deposits may be large, the probability of obtaining coarse material is generally low.

GLACIOLACUSTRINE PLAIN (LP)

The nearly level surface marking the floor of an extinct glacial lake. The sediments which form the plain are predominantly fine to medium sand, silt, and clay, and were deposited in relatively deep water. Lacustrine deposits are generally of low value as aggregate sources due to their fine grain size and lack of crushable material. In some aggregate-poor areas, lacustrine deposits may constitute valuable sources of fill and some granular base course aggregate.

GLACIAL DEPOSITS

END MORAINES (EM)

These are belts of glacial drift deposited at, and parallel to, glacier margins. They commonly consist of ice-contact stratified drift and in such instances are usually called kame moraines. Kame moraines commonly result from deposition between two glacial lobes (interlobate moraines). The probability of locating aggregates within such features is moderate to low. Exploration and development costs are high. Moraines may be very large and contain vast aggregate resources, but the location of the best resource areas within the moraine is usually poorly defined.

EOLIAN DEPOSITS

WINDBLOWN FORMS (WD)

Windblown deposits are those formed by the transport and deposition of sand by winds. The form of the deposits ranges from extensive, thin layers to well developed linear and crescentic ridges known as dunes. Most windblown deposits in southern Ontario are derived from,

and deposited on , pre-existing lacustrine sand plain deposits. Windblown sediments are almost invariably composed of fine to coarse sand and are usually well sorted. The probability of locating crushable aggregate in windblown deposits is very low.

APPENDIX D-GEOLOGY OF BEDROCK DEPOSITS

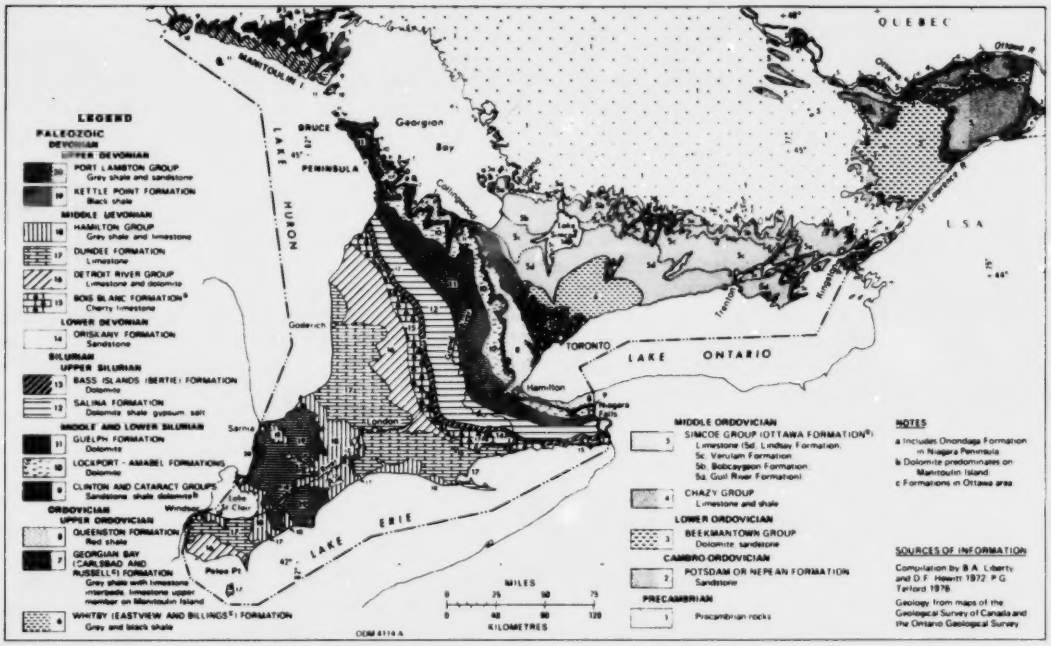


Figure 2 - Bedrock Geology of Southern Ontario

BEDROCK SUITABLE FOR CRUSHED STONE PRODUCTS

BASS ISLANDS FORMATION (UPPER SILURIAN)

(Includes the Bertie Formation of the Niagara Peninsula) Composition: Medium- to massive-bedded, aphanitic, brown dolostone with shaly partings. Thickness: 35 to 60 feet (11-18m) near Hagersville. Uses: Quarried for crushed stone on the Niagara Peninsula at Fort Erie, Cayuga, Hagersville, and Dunville. Los Angeles Abrasion Test: 17-35% loss; Absorption: 1.4%. Shaly parts are unsuitable for aggregate due to high soundness losses.

BOBCAYGEON FORMATION (MIDDLE ORDOVICIAN)

Composition: Compact, homogeneous, medium- to thin-bedded, fine-grained limestone with some argillaceous and shaly partings. Thickness: The lower unit is 40 to 72 feet (12 to 22 m) thick in the east and the remainder of the formation is 40 feet (12 m). Uses: Quarried at Kirkfield and Marysville for crushed stone. The Bobcaygeon Formation has consistently acceptable quality for granular base course materials and concrete.

BOIS BLANC FORMATION (LOWER-MIDDLE DEVONIAN)

Composition: Brownish grey, medium-crystalline, medium- to thin-bedded, cherty limestone, commonly fossiliferous. Limestone may be silty or sandy in places. Thickness: 9 to 200 feet (3 to 61 m). Uses: Quarried at Hagersville, Cayuga, and Port Colborne for crushed stone. High chert content makes much of the material unsuitable for concrete aggregate. Los Angeles Abrasion

Test: 14-28% loss; Soundness Test: 4-10% loss; Absorption: 0.7-2.0%.

DUNDEE FORMATION (MIDDLE DEVONIAN)

Composition: Fine- to medium-crystalline, brown ish grey, medium- to thick-bedded, dolomitic limestone with shaly partings, sandy layers, and chert in some areas. Thickness: 60 to 160 feet (18 to 49 m). Uses: Quarried near Port Dover and Pelee Island for crushed stone. Used at St. Marys for portland cement. Los Angeles Abrasion Test: 22-32% loss; Absorption: 0-4%.

GULL RIVER FORMATION (MIDDLE ORDOVICIAN)

Composition: Member A: thin-to thick-bedded, interbedded, grey argillaceous limestone and buff to green dolostone with a maximum thickness of 60 feet (18 m). Members B and C are dense, aphanitic limestones with argillaceous dolostone interbeds. Uses: Quarried at Kirkfield, Victoria County, and Uthoff for crushed stone. The product is generally fresh and compact with good cubic-shaped factor, low clay content, low absorption, and low soundness losses. Smooth particle surfaces may cause adhesion problems for asphalt. There is some alkali reactivity in a few of the layers.

LOCKPORT AND AMABEL FORMATIONS (MIDDLE SILURIAN)

Composition: Amabel Formation (Georgetown to the Bruce Peninsula): massive, fine crystalline dolostone, with reef facies dolostone near Georgetown. Lockport Formation (lateral facies equivalent to the Amabel Formation from Georgetown to Niagara Falls): thin- to massive-bedded, fine- to medium-grained dolostone. Thickness: Amabel Formation: maximum observed thickness of 84 feet (26 m). Lockport Formation: up to 130 feet (40 m). Uses: The Lockport and Amabel Formations have been used to produce lime, crushed stone, and building stone throughout their area of occurrence, and are a valuable aggregate resource. Los Angeles Abrasion Test: 21-35% loss; Soundness Test: 2.0% loss; Absorption: 0.4-1.6%.

ONONDAGA FORMATION (MIDDLE DEVONIAN)

(Equivalent to the Detroit River Group, with a textural change) Composition: Edgecliffe Member: medium-bedded, fine- to medium-grained, dark grey cherty limestone with an estimated thickness of 25 to 30 feet (8 to 9 m). Clarence Member: massive-bedded, dark grey brown, fine-grained, very cherty limestone having an estimated thickness of 26 feet (8 m). Moorehouse Member: medium-bedded, dark grey brown or purplish brown, fine- to coarse-grained, variably cherty limestone with an estimated thickness of 15 to 25 feet (5 to 8 m). Uses: Quarried for crushed stone on the Niagara Peninsula at Welland and Port Colborne. High chert content makes much of the material unsuitable for concrete aggregate.

OTTAWA FORMATION (MIDDLE ORDOVICIAN)

Composition: Lower Phase (Lowville and Pamela Beds): shale, some sandstone and dolostone. Thickness: 100 feet (30 m). Middle Phase (Hull, Rockland, and Leray Beds): pure, thick-bedded, crystalline limestone. Thickness: 150 feet (46 m) near Ottawa. Upper Phase (Cobourg and Sherman Fall Beds): pure and impure crystalline limestone with few to numerous shaly partings, 450 to 475 feet (137 to 145 m) thick near Ottawa. Uses: The Leray, Rockland, and Hull Beds have been quarried extensively for crushed stone and for building stone. In addition, the Hull Beds are an excellent source of lime for cement production and agricultural uses.

OXFORD FORMATION (LOWER ORDOVICIAN)

Composition: Medium- to thick-bedded, grey dolostone, with some shaly partings. Thickness: 240 feet (73 m). Uses: Quarried for crushed stone (road and concrete aggregate) at Ottawa, Brockville, and Smiths Falls.

BEDROCK SUITABLE FOR LIME PRODUCTION AND OTHER CHEMICAL USES.

DETROIT RIVER GROUP (MIDDLE DEVONIAN)

(Equivalent to the Onondaga Formation in the Niagara Peninsula, with a textural change). Composition: Near Beachville, the group consists of medium- to micro-crystalline, medium-bedded, high purity limestone. It grades northwards near St. Marys to soft, evenly bedded, fine-grained dolostone with bituminous laminae. Massive, porous, reef facies material also occurs to the north (Formosa Reef Limestone). Thickness: 100 feet (30 m) at Beachville, 350 feet (107 m) at Clinton. Uses: The most important

source of high purity limestone in Ontario is the Lucas Formation of the Detroit River Group at Beachville. Detroit River limestone produces 80% of Ontario's cement. Its dolomitic reefal facies is also important for lime production to the north. It is generally unsuitable for crushed stone. The Anderdon Member of the Lucas Formation is quarried at Amherstburg for crushed stone.

GRENVILLE MARBLE (PRECAMBRIAN)

Composition: Recrystallized white limestone and dolostone, fine- to coarse-grained, usually of high chemical purity. Uses: Lime production, but also in small amounts for terrazo chips, poultry grit, decorative stone, and building stone.

GUELPH FORMATION (MIDDLE SILURIAN)

Composition: Aphanitic- to medium-crystalline, thick-bedded, soft, porous dolostone, characterized in places by extensive vuggy, porous reefal facies dolostone of high chemical purity. The Guelph Formation and the underlying Amabel Formation have a combined thickness of 200 feet (61 m) on the Niagara Peninsula and more than 400 feet (122 m) on the Bruce Peninsula. Uses: The main use is for dolomitic lime in the construction industry. It is quarried at Glen Christie and Guelph.

LINDSAY FORMATION (MIDDLE ORDOVICIAN)

Composition: Lower Member: fine-crystalline, rubbly, nodular, weathering limestone. Upper Member: grey calcareous claystone with shaly partings and bioclastic layers. The rock is "soft" and weathers to rubble. Both members are characterized by low dolomite content and by numerous clayey partings. Uses: Quarried at Picton, Ogden Point, Colborne, and Bowmanville for lime. It is generally unsuitable for crushed stone, concrete aggregate, or granular base course.

VERULAM FORMATION (MIDDLE ORDOVICIAN)

Composition: Fossiliferous, pure to argillaceous limestone and interbedded calcareous shale. The rock is not resistant to erosion and commonly weathers to rubble. Thickness: 200-300 feet (61-91 m). Uses: Quarried at Picton, Ogden Point, and Mara Township for lime. It is unsuitable for crushed stone due to clay impurities and many clayey interbeds, low abrasion resistance, high soundness losses and poor freeze-thaw resistance.

BEDROCK SUITABLE FOR BRICK AND TILE MANUFACTURE

GEORGIAN BAY FORMATION (UPPER ORDOVICIAN)

(Formerly known as the Meaford-Dundas and Blue Mountain shales in the Toronto and Bruce Peninsula areas). Composition: Soft, fissile, blue grey shale with limey or sandy lenses in a few places. Thickness: 640 feet (195 m) at Toronto. Uses: Five producers in Metro Toronto and Cooksville produce brick and structural tile (Guillet 1967). Lightweight aggregate is also produced at Streetsville by heat expansion of the shale.

HAMILTON GROUP (MIDDLE DEVONIAN)

Composition: Grey shale with interbeds of crystalline and cherty limestone. The Group has six formations. Only the Arkona is of commercial value. It is a soft, light grey, calcareous shale which is plastic and easily worked when wet. Thickness: 80 to 300 feet (24 to 91 m). Uses: The Arkona Formation is extracted at Thedford and near Arkona for production of drainage tile and brick.

QUEENSTON FORMATION (UPPER ORDOVICIAN)

Composition: Red, thin- to thick-bedded, sandy to argillaceous shale with green mottling and banding. Thickness: 400 to 500 feet (122 to 152 m). Uses: There are 12 large shale quarries developed in the Queenston Formation in the Toronto-Hamilton region and one at Russell, near Ottawa (Guillet 1967). All produce brick for construction. The Queenston Formation is the most important source material for brick manufacture in the Province.

BEDROCK SUITABLE FOR OTHER INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTS

NEPEAN (POTSDAM) FORMATION (CAMBRO-ORDOVICIAN)

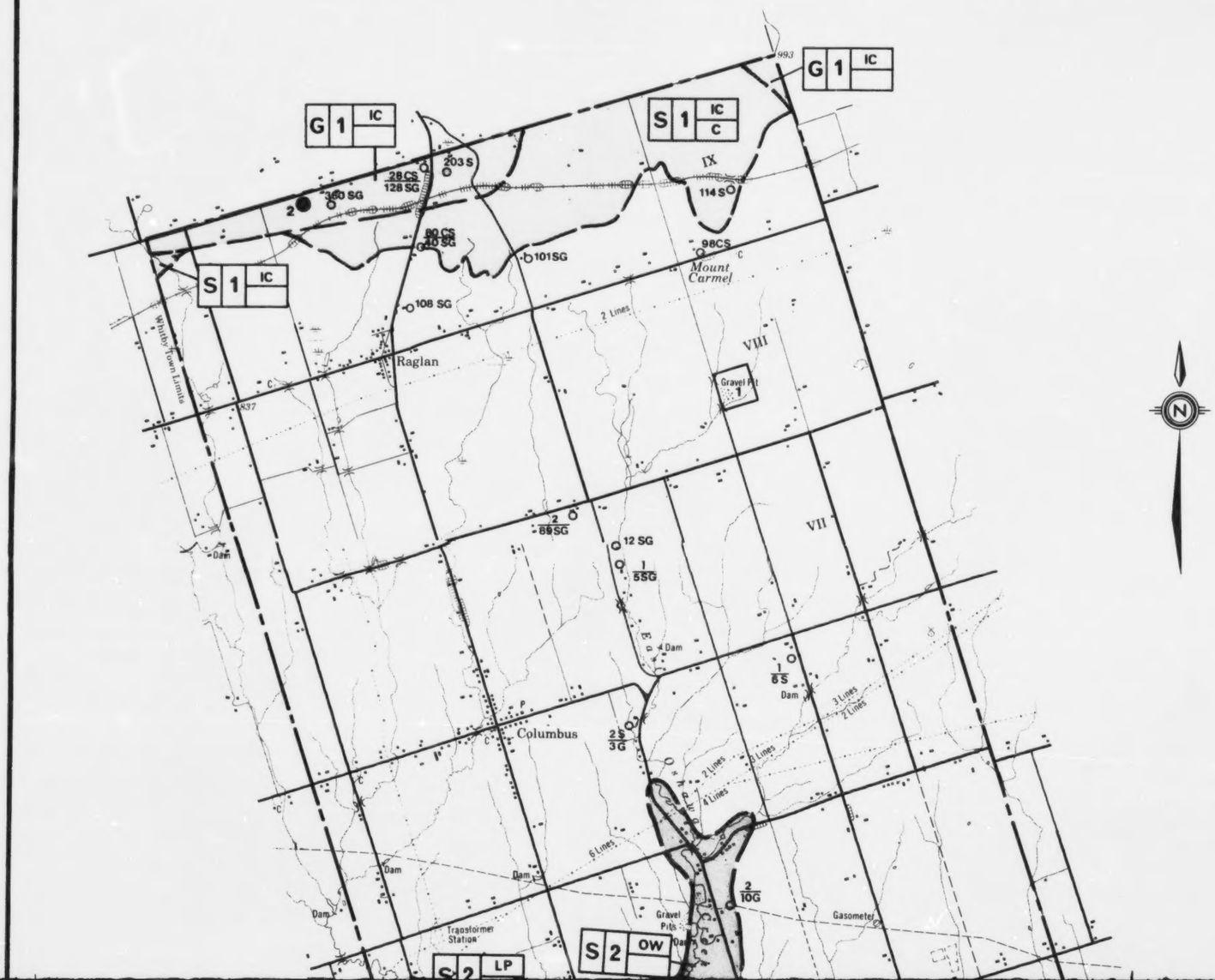
Composition: Creamy, coarse-grained, silica sandstone. Uses: Quarried throughout its area of outcrop for building stone, decorative stone, abrasives, and for glass making.

SALINA FORMATION (UPPER SILURIAN)

Composition: Grey and red shale, brown dolomite, and, in places, salt, anhydrite, and gypsum. The formation consists predominantly of evaporite deposits with up to eight members identified. Uses: Gypsum is mined at Hagersville, Caledonia, and Drumbo. Salt is mined at Goderich and is produced from brine wells at Amhertsburg, Windsor, and Sarnia.

WHITBY FORMATION (UPPER ORDOVICIAN)

(Formerly known as Collingwood Shale near Toronto). Composition: Brown to black fissile shale. Uses: Quarried at Bowmanville for use in cement production. Testing indicates that the Whitby Formation may produce satisfactory lightweight expanded aggregate.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S 2 LP
S 2 OW
28 CS
128 SG
360 SG
203 S
114 S
80 CS
40 SG
101 SG
98 CS
108 SG
Mount Carmel
Raglan
Whitby Town Limits
Gravel Pit 1
2 Lines
VIII
VII
IX
2 89 SG
12 SG
1 55 G
1 65
2 5 3 G
2 10 G
Columbus
Dam
4 Dam
3 Lines
2 Lines
4 Lines
6 Lines
Transformer Station
Gravel Pits
Gasometer
N

Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources

Hon. James A. C. Auld
Minister

W.T. Foster
Deputy Minister

ONTARIO GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

AGGREGATE RESOURCES INVENTORY

THE CITY OF OSHAWA

REGIONAL MUNICIPALITY OF DURHAM

MAP 1
DISTRIBUTION OF SAND AND GRAVEL DEPOSITS

Scale: 1:50,000

Mile 1 0 1 Mile

Metres 1000 0 1 Kilometre

NTS Reference: **30 M/15, 31 D/2**

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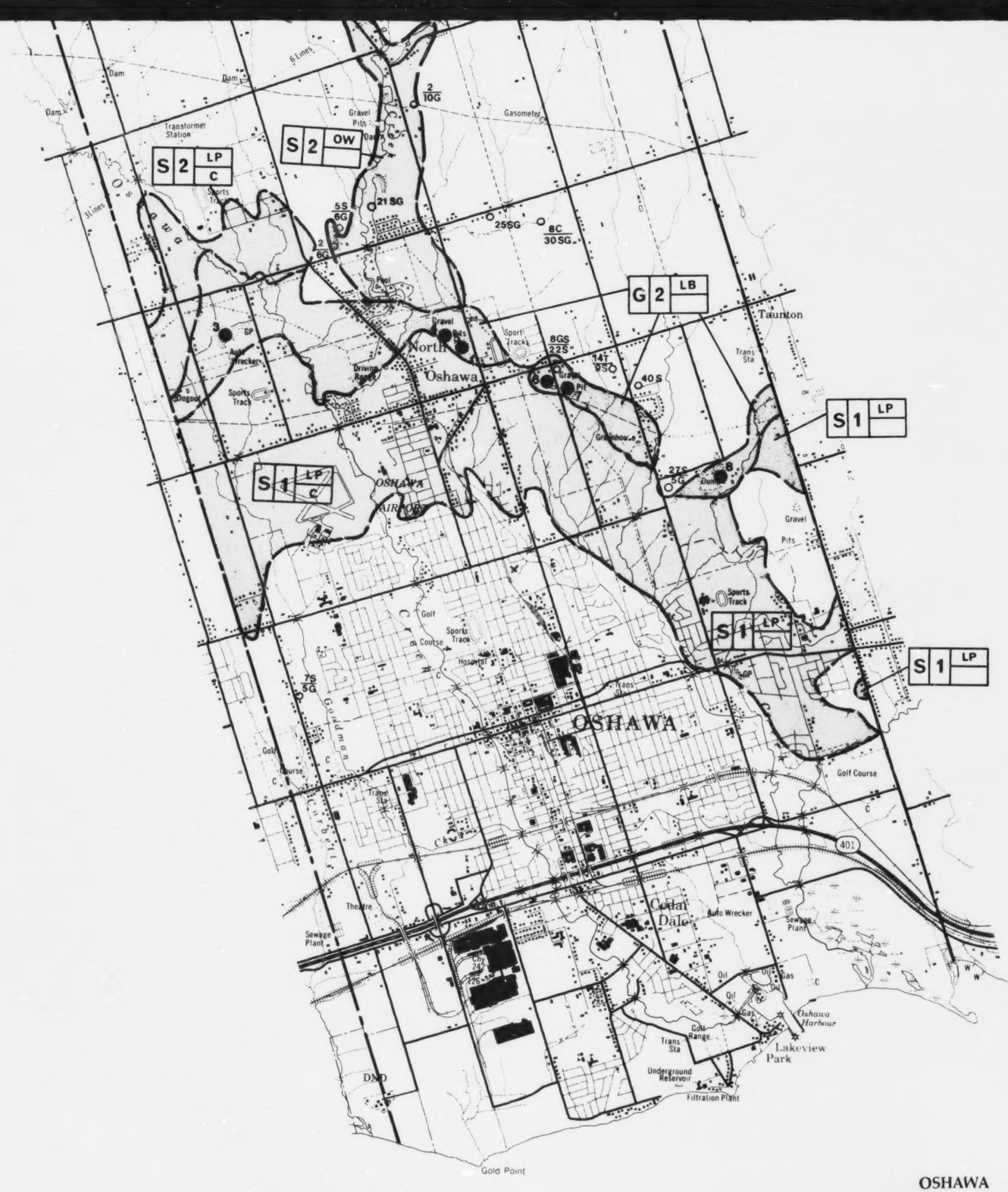

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Geology by: C.P.
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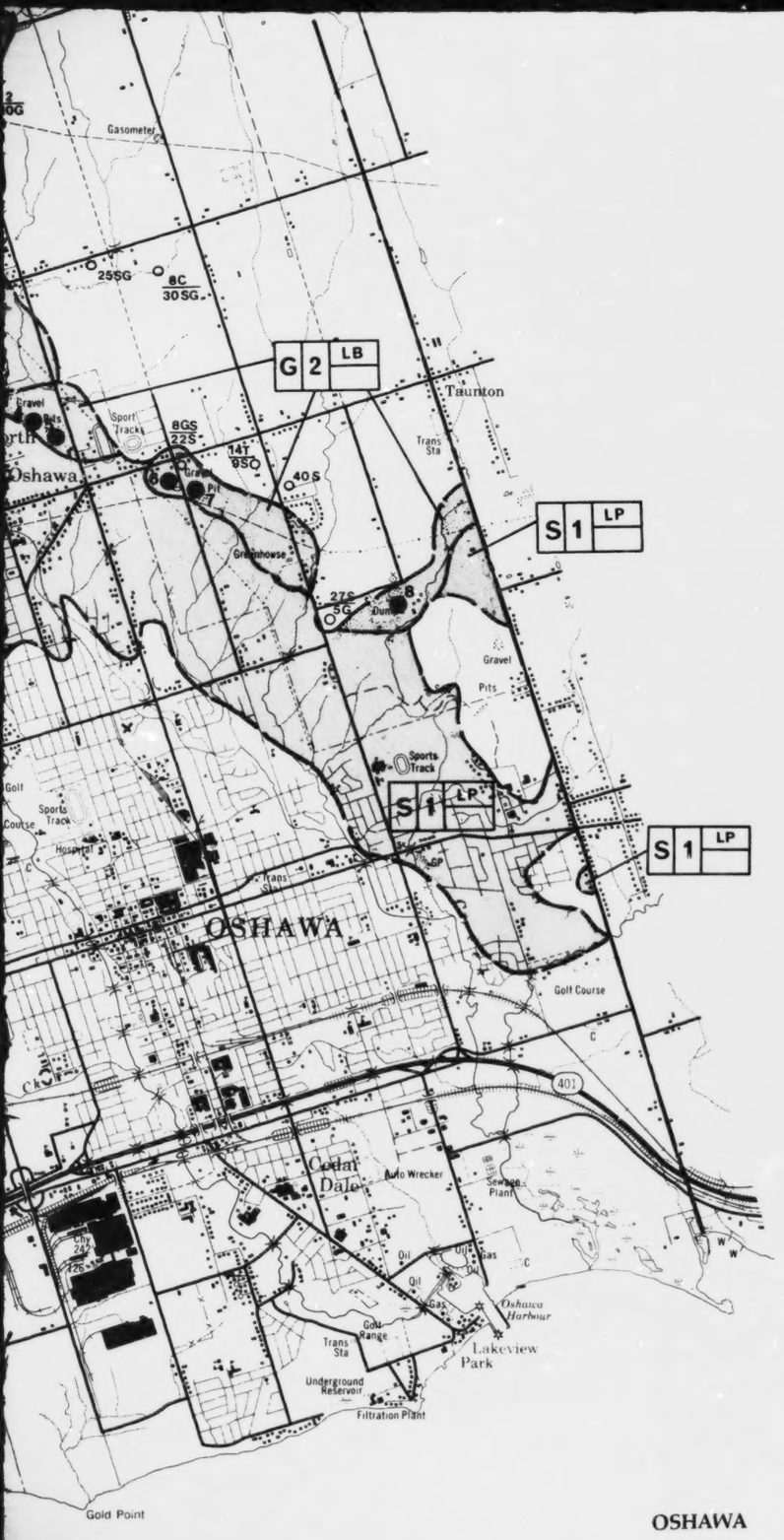

OSHAWA

SYMBOLS

(Some symbols may not apply to this map)

- Geological and aggregate thickness boundary. Shading indicates deposit area.
- S 1 IC CLO — Deposit symbol: see below.
- 3 — Licenced property boundary; Property number: see Table 2.
- 4 — Unlicenced sand or gravel pit; Property number: see Table 2.
- 6/23 — Selected drilling location indicating thickness of overburden overlying reported thickness of granular materials (in feet) (Note: S-sand, G-gravel, C-clay, T-till).

DEPOSIT SYMBOL

Deposits are identified by gravel content, thickness class, deposit type and quality indicators. Gravel content is expressed as percentage of crushable material. Classes are based on potential aggregate tonnage per acre and are designated numerically. Type refers to geologic origin. Quality modifiers indicate variations in grain size distribution and lithology.

Gravel Content	Thickness Class	Geological Type
		Quality Indicators

Gravel Content

G	Greater than 35% gravel.
S	Less than 35% gravel.

DEPOSIT SYMBOL (Continued)

Thickness Class

Class	Average Thickness in feet (metres)	Tons per acre (Tonnes per hectare)
1	greater than 20 (> 6)	greater than 50,000 (>112 000)
2	10-20 (3-6)	25,000-50,000 (56 000 - 112 000)
3	5-10 (1.5-3)	12,500-25,000 (28 000 - 56 000)
4	less than 5 (< 1.5)	less than 12,500 (<28 000)

Geological Type

IC	Undifferentiated Ice-Contact Stratified Drift	OW	Outwash
ICT	Ice-Contact Terrace	LB	Lacustrine Beach
K	Kame	LP	Lacustrine Plain
E	Esker	LD	Lacustrine Delta
EM	End Moraine	AL	Older Alluvium
		WD	Windblown Forms

(see Appendix C for descriptions of Geological Types.)

Quality Indicators

	If blank, no known limitations present
C	Clay and/or silt (fines) present in objectionable quantities
L	Deleterious lithologies present
O	Oversize particles or fragments present in objectionable quantities

SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Base map by Surveys and Mapping Branch, Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources.
Licence data from District and Regional Offices, Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources.
Aggregate suitability data from the Engineering Materials Office, Ontario Ministry of Transportation and Communications.
Selected drilling data from the Ontario Ministry of the Environment and the Petroleum Resources Section, Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources.

Geology by: C.P. Gravenor, 1957
B.A. Liberty, 1969

Compilation and Drafting by: Staff of the Aggregate Assessment Office.

Issued 1981.

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This map is to accompany O.G.S. Aggregate Resources Inventory Paper 40.

1b
993
IX
Mount Carmel
2 Lines
VIII
Raglan
Gravel Pit
837
Whitby Town Limits
Dam
VII
Dam
Columbus
3 Lines
2 Lines
7 Lines
5 Lines
4 Lines
6 Lines
Dam
Dam
Dam
Transformer Station
Gravel Pits
Dam
Gasometer
N

Ontario

Ministry of Natural Resources

Hon. James A. C. Auld
Minister

W.T. Foster
Deputy Minister

ONTARIO GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
AGGREGATE RESOURCES INVENTORY

THE CITY OF OSHAWA

REGIONAL MUNICIPALITY OF DURHAM

MAP 2
SELECTED SAND AND GRAVEL RESOURCE AREAS

Scale: 1:50,000

Mile 1 0 1 Mile

Metres 1000 0 1 Kilometre

NTS Reference: **30 M/15, 31 D/2**

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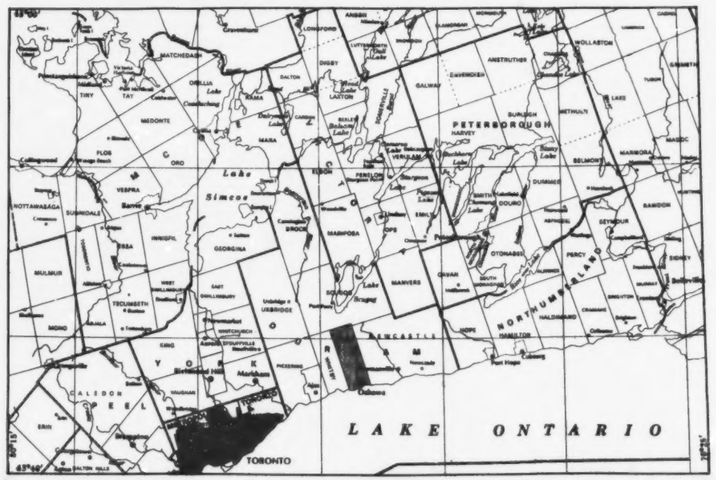

Dam
Dam
Dam
Transformer Station
6 Lines
Gravel Pits
Dam
Gasometer
Sports Track
1 Lines
Pool
3
GP
Auto Wrecker
Driving Range
Dugout
Sports Track
Gravel Pits
North
Oshawa
Sport Tracks
6
Gravel Pit
7
Taunton
Trans Sta
Greenhouse
8
OSHAWA AIRPORT
Gravel Pits
Sports Track
Golf Course
Sports Track
Hospital
Trans Sta
GP
OSHAWA
Golf Course
Golf Course
Trans Sta
401
Theatre
Sewage Plant
City 24
126
Cedar Dale
Auto Wrecker
Sewage Plant
Oil
Gas
Oshawa Harbour
Golf Range
Trans Sta
Lakeview Park
Underground Reservoir
Filtration Plant
DND
Gold Point

OSHAWA

OSHAWA

SYMBOLS

(Some symbols may not apply to this map)

- Geological and aggregate thickness boundary.
- Selected sand and gravel resource area; Primary significance; Deposit number: see Table 3.
- Selected sand and gravel resource area; Secondary significance.
- Selected sand and gravel resource area; Tertiary significance.
- 2 — Licenced property boundary; Property number: see Table 2.
- 4 — Unlicenced sand or gravel pit; Property number: see Table 2.

SOURCES OF INFORMATION

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993
IX
135
243
Mount Carmel
349
210
2 Lines
Raglan
VIII
Gravel Pit
Whitby Town Limits
R37
122
VII
141
4 Dam
243
Dam
3 Lines
2 Lines
Columbus
2 Lines
3 Lines
4 Lines
6 Lines
Dam
Dam
Dam
175
141
Gravel Pits
Dam
Transformer Station
Gasometer
144
N

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Minister

W.T. Foster
Deputy Minister

ONTARIO GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
AGGREGATE RESOURCES INVENTORY

THE CITY OF OSHAWA
REGIONAL MUNICIPALITY OF DURHAM

MAP 3
BEDROCK RESOURCES

Scale: 1:50,000

Mile 1 0 1 Mile
Metres 1000 0 1 Kilometre

NTS Reference: **30 M/15, 31 D/2**

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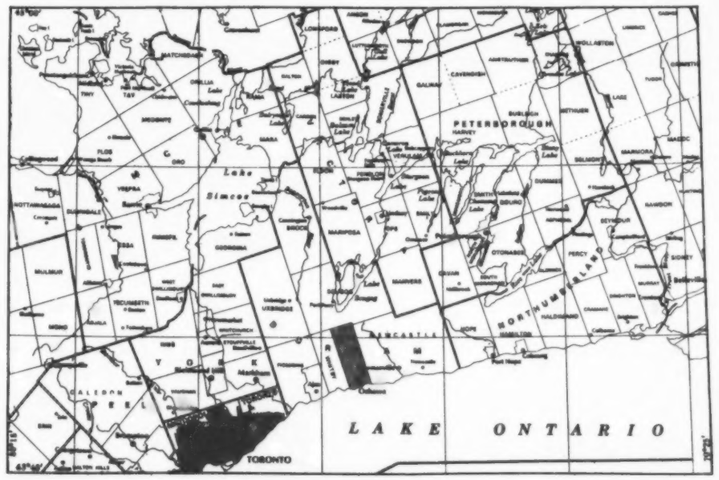

LEGEND

WHITBY FORMATION
Middle Member
OSHAWA
WHITBY FORMATION
Lower Member
LINDSAY FORMATION
North Oshawa
Cedar Dale
Taunton
OSHAWA AIRPORT
Lakeview Park
Oshawa Harbour
Gold Point
Dam
Transformer Station
Gravel Pits
Gasometer
Sports Track
Pool
Auto Wrecker
Driving Range
Dugout
Golf Course
Greenhouse
Dump
Sewage Plant
Trans Sta
Underground Reservoir
Filtration Plant
Golf Course
401
175
141
144
135
122
129
158
266
95
218
210
195
87
70
149
140
127
50
37

OSHAWA

OSHAWA

LEGEND

PALEOZOIC

ORDOVICIAN

UPPER ORDOVICIAN

WHITBY FORMATION
Grey and black shale

MIDDLE ORDOVICIAN

LINDSAY FORMATION
Limestone

SYMBOLS

(Some symbols may not apply to this map)

- Geological boundary.
- 25 — Drift thickness contour line (25 foot (8 m) interval).
- x — Isolated bedrock outcrop.
- Bedrock within 3 feet (1 m) of surface: see Table 4.
- Bedrock covered by 3 to 25 feet (1 m to 8 m) of overburden see Table 4.
- Bedrock covered by 25 to 50 feet (8 m to 15 m) of overburden: see Table 4.
- (1) — Selected bedrock resource area; Deposit number: see Table 6.
- Q3 — Licenced quarry boundary; Property number: see Table 5.
- ● Q4 — Unlicenced quarry; Property number; see Table 5.
- ○ 27 — Selected drilling location indicating reported depth to bedrock (in feet).

SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Base map by Surveys and Mapping Branch, Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources.
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